

Non- Invasive Positive Pressure Ventilation (NIPPV)

(THIS GUIDELINE REPLACES NWA REGIONAL PROTOCOL- CPAP)

INDICATIONS:

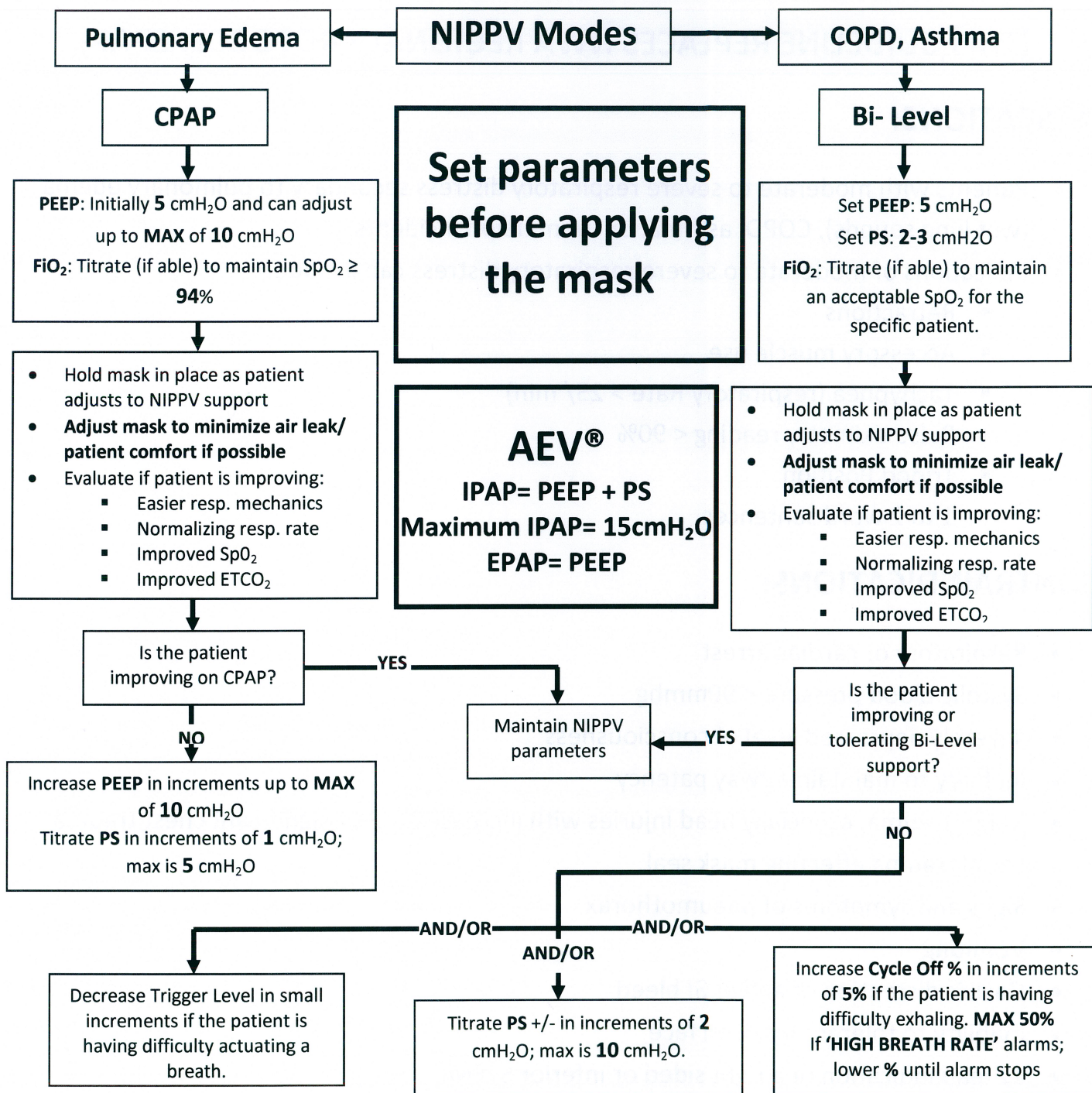
- Patients with moderate to severe respiratory distress secondary to pulmonary edema (wet lung sounds), COPD, asthma, or submersion incidents.
- Indications of moderate to severe respiratory distress can include:
 - Retractions
 - Accessory muscle use
 - Tachypnea (respiratory Rate > 25/ min)
 - Pulse oximetry reading < 90%
 - Tripod Position
 - 1 to 2 word sentences

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

- Respiratory or cardiac arrest
- Systolic blood pressure < 90mmhg
- Severely depressed level of consciousness
- Inability to maintain airway patency
- Major trauma, especially head injuries with increased ICP or significant chest trauma
- Facial trauma effecting mask seal
- Signs and symptoms of pneumothorax
- Vomiting
- Gastric distention or active GI bleed
- Inability to tolerate mask on face
- 12 lead indication of a right sided or inferior STEMI

NIPPV

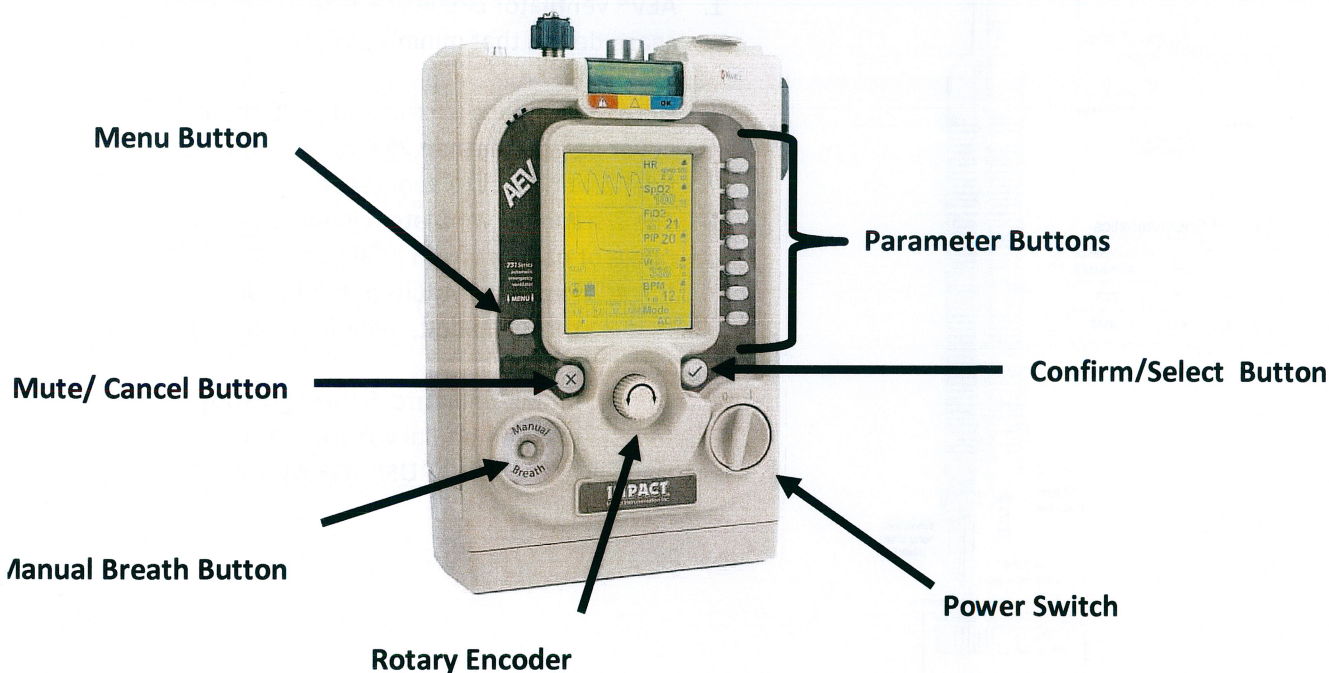
Non- Invasive Positive Pressure Ventilation (NIPPV) Cont'



Special Considerations/ Complications:

- Do not set the **PS** and **PEEP** to other ventilator, BI-PAP, CPAP devices. The AEV® **PS** settings are unique to this device.
- Adjust the settings to the patients' needs.
- Bronchodilators can be used inline via nebulizer t- piece in line with NIPPV.
- It is very important to achieve a tight seal between the face and the NIPPV mask to deliver anticipated levels of NIPPV.
- Monitor closely for nausea/ impending emesis- be prepared to quickly remove the facemask to avoid aspiration of emesis.
- Possibly prepare for intubation if NIPPV is failing to improve respiratory distress/ failure.

Non-Invasive Positive Pressure Ventilation (NIPPV) Cont'



CHECK THE VENTILATOR CIRCUIT FOR PROPER OPERATION BEFORE CONNECTING TO A PATIENT

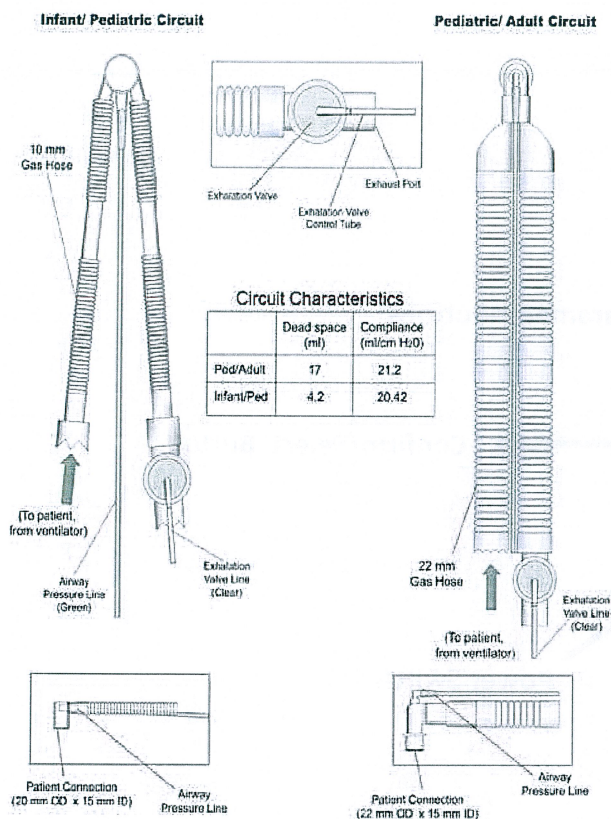
Procedure:

1. With the breathing circuit connected, turn the **POWER** switch to **ON**, to allow the ventilator to complete Self Check and begin operation with its default values.
2. The **PATIENT DISCONNECT** alarm should be active. (The audible alarm will be muted during the 2 minute initial mute.)
3. Press the **MANUAL BREATH** button; gas should flow out of the patient connection each time the button is pressed.
Note: The minimum period between manual breaths is limited by the tidal volume and the time required to complete a full exhalation based on the I:E ratio.)
4. Close the patient port with a clean hand or gloved hand. During inspiratory phase, the **HIGH AIRWAY PRESSURE LIMIT** alarm should activate after 2 breaths that reach the PIP High Limit.
5. If the **HIGH AIRWAY PRESSURE LIMIT** alarm fails to activate, ensure that all of the tubing connections are secure, the exhalation valve is closing during inhalation, and that the High Airway Pressure Limit is set to 35 cm H₂O or less.
6. After a breath or two, release the patient port while allowing the ventilator to operate. The **PATIENT DISCONNECT** alarm should activate.
7. Partially close the patient port to reset the **PATIENT DISCONNECT** alarm. With no other alarms occurring, remove external power from the ventilator. The **EXTERNAL POWER LOW/DISCONNECT** alarms should activate. Reconnect external power to reset alarms.
8. If the **HIGH AIRWAY PRESSURE**, **PATIENT DISCONNECT**, or **EXTERNAL POWER LOW/DISCONNECT** alarms fail to activate, continue to manually ventilate the patient, replace the ventilator, and send the unit in for service.

NIPPV

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Circuits:

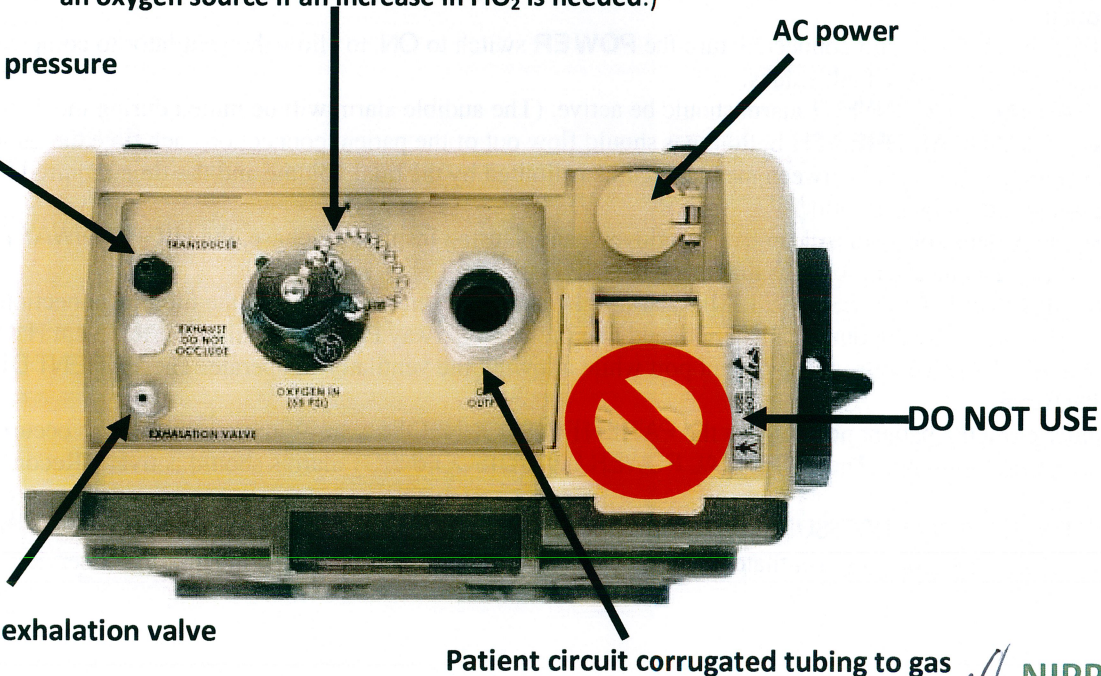


1. AEV® ventilator circuits feature a low dead space design that minimizes CO₂ re-breathing.
 2. Note: dead space (circuit and HME should never be greater than 25% of the patient's tidal volume (set or spontaneous).
 3. The 2 standard ventilator circuits cover the range of patients from infant to adult.
 - Pediatric/ Adult- patients 20kg through adult, minimum tidal volume 200ml.
 - Infant/pediatric- 5 through 30 kg, maximum tidal volume 300ml.
- ***DO NOT USE FOR NIPPV***

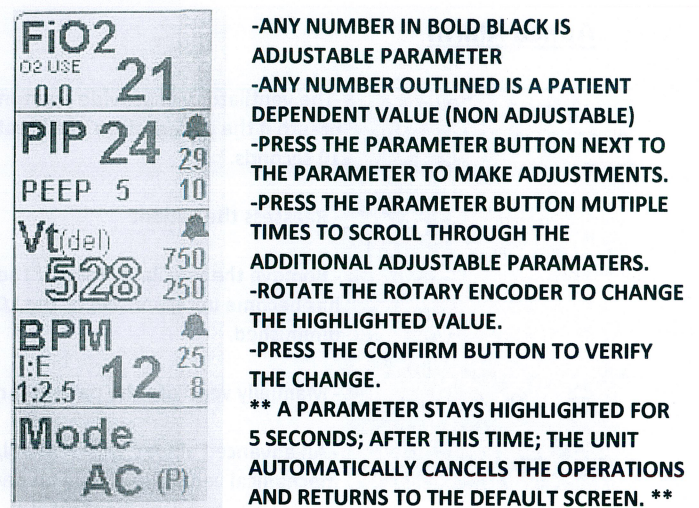
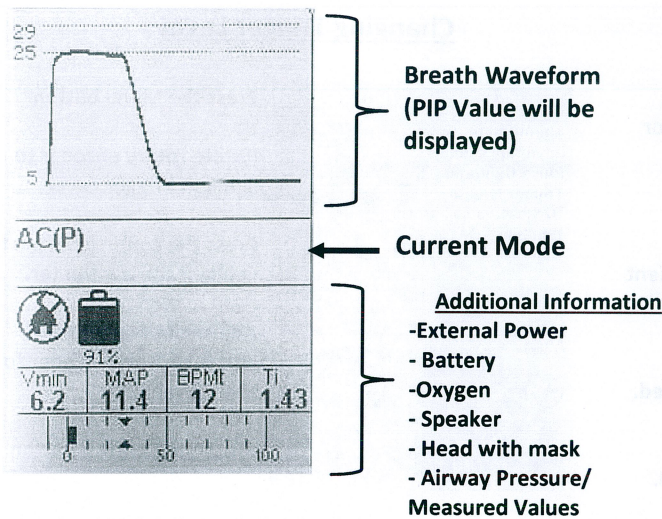
55 psi regulated oxygen port (must be attached to an oxygen source if an increase in FiO₂ is needed.)

Green hose to airway pressure transducer

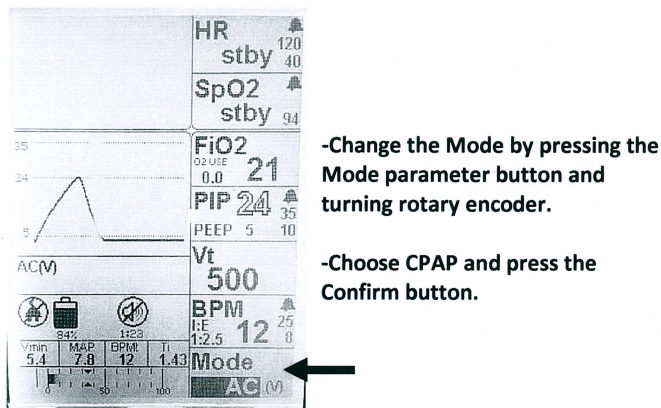
AC power



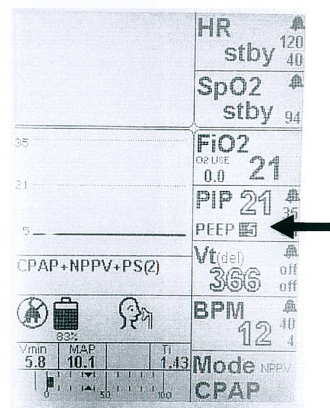
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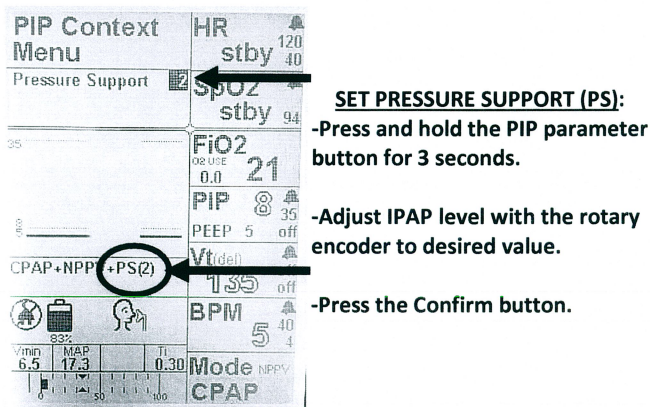
Changing the Primary Parameter



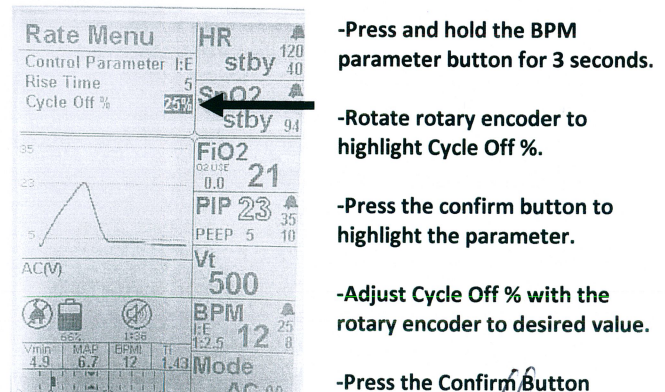
CPAP with NIPPV



Adding Pressure (PS) Support



Adjusting Cycle Off %



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Apnea Alarm

Apnea	HR 120	-The ventilator will provide a automatic breath if the patient dose not breathe for 10 seconds.
Apnea Backup Ventilation Started	stby 40	
Set Mode to AC Or SIMV	SpO2 94	
Set Rate and Tidal Volume/Pressure Target	stby	- Reassess the patient
Manually Ventilate Patient	FiO2 0.0 21	
	PIP 8 35	- Remove the ventilator mask if the patient has become unresponsive or the LOC has diminished.
	PEEP 5 off	
	Vt (del) 132 off	
	BPM 4 40	- Manually ventilate the patient if needed.
	Mode NPPV	
	CPAP	- An advanced airway with manual/ mechanical ventilations may be needed.

Changing Trigger Level

Menu	HR 120	-Press the Menu button.
Alarm Config	stby 40	
Powerup Settings	SpO2 94	-Rotate rotary encoder to highlight Trigger Level
Pulse Oximeter	stby	
Trigger Level	20	
O2 Reservoir	Off	
Unit Info	FiO2 0.0 21	-Press the confirm button to highlight the parameter.
Contrast	213	
	PIP 24 35	
	PEEP 5 10	
	Vt 500	-Adjust the Trigger Level with the rotary encoder to desired value.
	BPM 12 25	
	Mode AC (M)	-Press the Confirm button.

